## TUNER



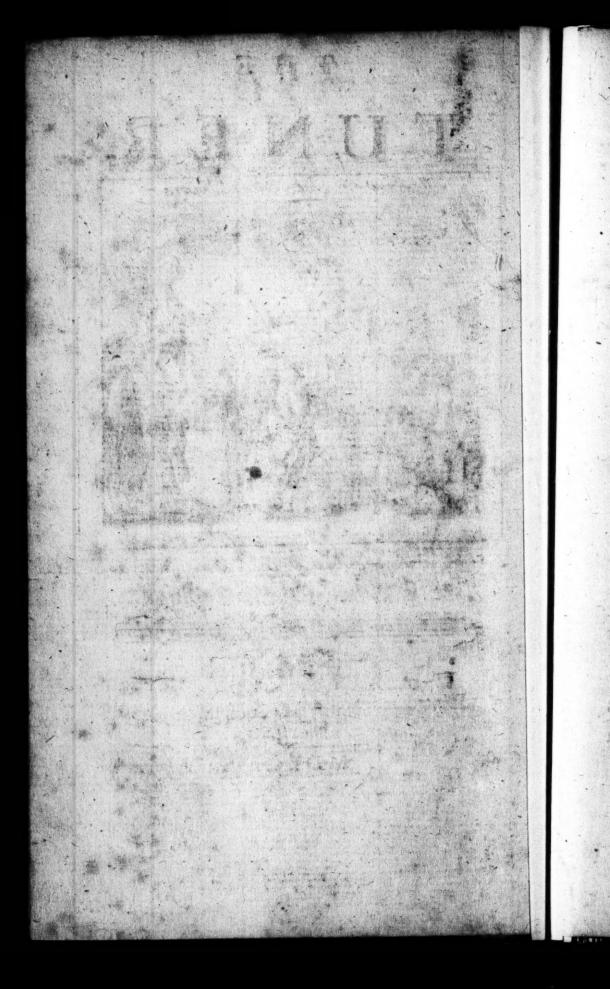
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Take the Picture of the Time as it goes.

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## THE

### PREFACE.

ONE of the greatest Difficulties for a Writer now, is to find out a new Title.

THE TUNER I think is not an improper One, from the general Vogue it is in.

If a Man gain his Point, He is faid to have finely tuned the Person solicited.

If He raise Merit with due Encomiums; or depress Ignorance A 2 and and Impudence with virtuous Satyr, He is justly called a rare TUNER: which infinuates, that He can tune his Folks up and down, every Note in the Gamut.

Hence obviously appears the Propriety of our Frontispiece; where (true Emblem of keenftomach'd Genius) raised above the Crowd a blithe SAVOYARD plays upon his Instrument. This must certainly be allow'd to be a very happy Invention, in as much as He, and most of his itinerant Countrymen live by tuning.

A bigotted claffical Gentleman wou'd have preferr'd Apollo, Lis Lyre, and the Sisterhood; but the chosen Figure here is more to the Purpose, and derives its han

Origin

Origin from as high a Mountain, as ever Apollo trod on.

The listening Groupe, Reprefentative of Society, are pleas'd or distaissied, according as his Music tickles, or grates their Ears; and like Effects no Doubt this Undertaking will produce in the Minds of our Readers.

The Spreading Dulness of the Times provokes the Exertion of Criticism in all its Rigour.

Men of Letters owe as strict an Allegiance to Taste, as subjects in general do to their Prince; the latter are in Duty bound, to repel all Invasion against Him: the former are not less so, to extirpate the rank Weeds of Dulness that over-run the Walks of Taste; still observing the following Rules:

1. While

ings, be ever cautious to spare the Man — unless He be publicly offensive.

2. Let not Dislike, nor Enmity, make you to detract from any Man's Merit; nor Friendship pro-stitute Praise, where undeserved.

3. In Praise, as well as Censure, observe a philosophic Medium; so that their Enemies shall think the censured too mildly treated: and their Friends the praised too faintly applauded.

These Rules I lay down to others, I propose to follow myself; and invite to a reciprocal Use of that Liberty against my Writings, which I shall take with those of

others.

I fhall

I shall kis the corrective Rod with Alacrity, from a thorough Conviction, that no other Method. but the enforcing of critical Execution, can reftore long forgotten Elegance, and revive almost expiring Tafte.

I inlift Myself in the Service, not periodically engaged, but an occasional Volunteer - Dulness is my Game. In the Pursuit I shall molest no unoffending, useful Member of Society; but on the Select of those, who declining to be fuch, dishonour Arts, and Sciences, stern Satyr by my Side, shall cry, spare not, but impress the vindictive Stains of Ink.

Who knows but the epidemic Frenzy of Scribbling, may be as effectually cured, as is the Mad-

ness

#### viii PREFACE.

ness caus'd by the Tarantula, by properly adapted Tunes.

Whatever the Success may be, the Undertaking is certainly Patriotic; and to all Lovers of their Country, must appear highly deferving of Ministerial Encouragement.

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# EUGENIUS.

se and words cried the

much surprized at the unexpected Receipt of a Letter from me; as you must have been, at my very long, nay, almost unpardonable Silence, in absolute Violation of a Promise made to you at Parting: I plead guilty; but hope, by suture Diligence, to recover the Esteem and Friendship of a Gentleman I revere, and that Indolence had very near deprived me of.

At my first Arrival here in the Beginning of Winter, I met with universal Discontent, Murmuring, and Outery against the Yew-Bill.

B

Pro

Profes'd Disbelievers ransack'd the Bible for Passages to oppose it; and Patriots not worth one Shilling, were prodigiously alarm'd, and almost mutinied against this (as they call'd it) Invasion of British Property.

All the weak fuffering Advocates in Behalf of the Bill could fay, was "It " is foretold, that some Time or other

" the Jews are to be converted to the "Christian Religion; and who knows

" but this may be the appointed Æra."
"Worse and worse cried the Oppo-

" nents; for, inasmuch as that Period
is to be soon follow'd by the End of

" the World, shou'd we not, terrified,
figure to ourselves, in every crimson

Cloud, the Angel of Diffolution; and

" flart as if we heard the Trumpet's " last dreadful Summons? Should such

" anti-constitutional Doctrine prevail,

" who wou'd purchase? Who wou'd

" put Money into the Funds? Who "wou'd."—Nay, it was whisper'd, that startled by this Prediction, one of the Managers of Drury-Lane was about selling his Share of the Patent: And that the celebrated Sorcerer of Covent-Garden

was ready to dispose of his Hell, Devils, and all, to the best Bidder.

But now, to the great Joy of the pious Laity, and lower Class of the Clergy, who (as usual) were zealous in an inverse Proportion to the Modicity of their Income, the Bill is repeal'd; and if you please to believe it, this Operation has been effected (as some say) by a Redescent of the cloven Tongues, and on the mitred Heads of this Land!

Another Cause of violent Clamour is the Marriage Act; which, to use Miss Notable's Words, is damnable, here-

tical, and Jacobite.

Damnable — because it impedes, and procrastinates the first great Precept "Encrease and multiply"—Which (with downcast Looks and blushing) she says her tender Sex was design'd to be the Theatre of.

Heretical—It is an Abomination imported from Popish Countries; and even there inforc'd by the Help of imprisoning Convents. Barbarous Infringement of the Magna Charta of Nature!

Jacobite — consequential to Popery; because Mothers denied the Use of Freedom will rear up their Sons in Slavish B 2 Notions. Notions, and for prepare them for the

Yoke of arbitrary Power, sono , la bris

"That shall never be my Case," replies Mils Morelove, "no HE, ever fo titled, or ever fo rich, shall rule over my Person, unless He be first enthron'd in my Heart - They may invalidate Ceremonies, it is true, till we " be of a certain Age; but thank God, " they can't hinder us from taking each " other's Word. Wilful against wife;

and so - a Fig for the Law."

In Compliance to many female Petitions from several Parts of this Kingdom the Act's being in Force, is faid to be deferr'd to April 1755; which Suipenfion meets with the universal Approbafion of the Unmarried of both Sexes.

Those two important Subjects have been amplified, and most minutely difcuffed by Writers for and against whose Zeal is adequate to their Employer's Pay; and to whom the Constitution appears rais'd to Glory, or funk in Infamy, according to the Sale of their difinterested. Papers. The street and second second

A Propos of Writers, I believe there were never so many Papers publish'd, and never so little of what may be call'd good Limito 1

Writing

Writing to be met with; and this every Paper has complain'd of at its first setting out, as I do now, who perhaps may be an additional Proof of the Degeneracy of Writing; if you think so, I shall offend no more.

What Embryo Essays on misconceiv'd Subjects! What straining after unnatural Expression! How gigantic in Words, but Emmets in Thought; how turgid in Diction, meer Blanks in Sense!

The Scourge has long fince lash'd Him-

felf to Sleep and Oblivion.

The angry Protester roar'd Himself into a strangling Hoarseness — so — his

Mouth was stopt!

Worlds excentric from Wit, Spirit, and Strength, frequently contribute to the Obscurity of our Atmosphere; when any appears concentric to Taste and Elegance, the Word of the Day is, that "it is Lord Such-a-one's, or Sir Something Somebody's:" Many affert, that they had heard Him read it in Manuscript; But whenever a World not well form'd displeases — O—h for that they are sure it is the reputed Author's; who, in Return to such popular Prejudice and Ingratitude, shou'd with Captain Driver say,

fay; " fo I get Money, let the World " fell, and be damn'd."

The Adventurer often travels to the East, and thence returns richly freighted: He feems to be in the most general Esteem, but sometimes inclines to a Nat. On the first of January (ominous Be-ginning of the new Year) He fell dangerously ill of a verminous Fever; but has fince given repeated Signs of Recovery; and I wish, in Return for the Pleafure He has often given me, He may never relapse that Way .-

Charles Ranger has an Air of Vivacity and Humour, but is deem'd too partial

in his Favours.

The many of less, or rather no Fame, I bound over, in order to take a View of the shameless Revolutioner of the Ren; who dies to one Title, revegetates to another; for Polypus-like bruife, hack, mutilate, turn Infide out, do what you will with Him, the Reptile still crawls in putrid, stagnating Matter, and inhales at best but ambiguous Existence.

Then, Sir, there are Magazines that discharge on the Town a monthly Collection of fickly Poetry, vile Humour,

and dull Effays.

The

The Epidemic Frenzy of Memoirwriting feems to be formewhat abated.

A recent Under-Flight of bebdomadal Essayists, to give at the same Time, a Proof of their Invention and Modesty, write under the Titles of Spectator, Tatler, &c. Wou'd it not be as ridiculous to see Pigmies tug, labour, and sweat under the Armour of deceased Heroes?

The mentioning these two celebrated Works gives Rife to this melancholy Reflection. How precipitate the Fall in Productions of Genius, has been in the fhort Space from Addison, Steel, &c. to Most of our now writing Smarts wou'd scarce have been admitted as Hearers to Them. May not a Stranger having studied their Works ere his Ar-rival in England, and who reads the now crude Productions, with Reason exclaim: "Alas, I feek for London in London!" — But thank Heaven, national Infamy of this Kind is but temporary; for fuch Heads as are now worn by the meer bodily living Scribes (who indeed may retort, that a living Dog is better, than a dead Lion) write much, think little, are less read, and unregistered in the Temple of Memory.

bound.

Wou'd

Wou'd you were here to laugh with Me at the felf-fufficient Air with which one of those Gentlemen enters a Coffcehouse. Observe, it is not the Fashion now, as was formerly, with Authors to defire to be unknown; or whenever it transpired, that it should happen thro' the indifcreet Zeal of a Friend; and that to the Author's real, or affected Uneafinefs. I confess, there is more plain Dealing and Frankness in the present Practice. The un-enquired after Compiler of any Paper, impatient to be known, thrusts Himself upon you; tells aloud He is the Writer-Man; nay, modestly subscribes his Name to it in Print, " to " leave no Loop to hang a Doubt on." - But to return from the Digression -On his Entrance He looks around with a superior Air of Benevolence on the human Species; nods to this Acquaintance, chuckles with that, claps his Hands; which is as much as to fay—" Approach " ye dull Rogues, let your frigid Intel-" lects be irradiated by the bright Ema-" nations of my Brain. Do not all my " Lucubrations tend to instruct and en-"tertain you?" --- He might (not improperly) be asked where haft Thou learn'd

learn'd to acquit Thee of the former; and has kind Nature given Thee Powers for the latter?— Uph—I am nauseated beyond all Bearing—— They are the most stupid, yet pert Groupe of Beings I have known, or read of; and can be equall'd by no other, but the present unthinking, uninform'd Mob of Things, call'd Critics. To summ up all; now alas is the Race of Ignorance and Impudence: sure our ill-fated Time has been marked out for the Expiation of the Crimes of our fore-fathers, and we to be the unhappy Sufferers.

From such disagreeable Effects, let us turn aside, and trace their Cause; which, on Examination, is two-fold: 1. The

Booksellers ; 2. Profes'd Patrons.

To begin with the Bookfellers—Literary Works are not now, Productions of Genius; but bargain'd for Labour at so much per Sheet: for which Reason the Bulk of our present Authors excels in no Article so much as in that of eking out a Work, which must stigmatize us to all tasteful and ingenious Posterity.

Formerly, a spirited Pocket Volume on a Subject was judg'd a laudable Effort, and sometimes an Insurer of Fame:

Bu

But the more fertile Heads of modern Days shall spin you out fix, seven, or eight Volumes, on a Subject, that, properly executed, should not exceed the Limits of an Eighteen-ponny Pam-phlet. Yet such rhapsodical Lumber finds extravagant Admirers cased in specious and plaufible Appearances. But even from Them, the implicitly condemning Character of the Work is -" It " is, it must be own'd, long, tedi-" ous, minutely, nay triflingly circum-" stantial, full of Repetitions; and that " on every Occasion, the Author says all He knows" — " Says all He " knows! -" tell the Panegyrist, that is the certain Way to tire and harafs the Reader; and moreover, that fuch debilitating Pages must introduce an unsinewy, detach'd, flattern Manner of thinking, and writing, wherever encou-raged. His Answer is, "True Sir, but " in the Whole, there are three or four " Chapters worth reading" - Shou'd " any more have been printed in Re-" spect for the Public, and in Regard to " an Author's Reputation? - " Reputa-" tion" replies a fneering Publifber, "Re-" putation is a Bubble that none but Col-, " lege

" dege Gudgeons are fond of; Money is the Thing, the PARNASSUS, and the APONLO. Reputation is an idle ridi-

" culous Notion imbibed at Universi-

ce ties."

Witters; 'tis' their's to fine One of this Employment (fent as I Suppose, by some Droll of my Acquaintance) vifited Me the other Day. After a few reverential Bows, "Sir (faid He) " I have fornething advantageous to pro-"pose to you," I thank'd Him—"I ame
"a Publisher" (at the Word I smiled,
and guess'd his Business) "I have been " credibly inform'd that you have a good "Knack at Writing; now I intend to " publish a new weekly Paper, in which " if you, Sir, wou'd please to be con-" cern'd"-On what Subjects chiefly"? replied I-" On any you may think proper; but the most recommendatory of " the Paper wou'd be to always have " a Lick at the Ministry. - What, whe-"ther they be in the right or in the " norong? In the right" imartly twitted the facetions Bibliopol " Why, Sir, that is a Solecism against the invariable " Sense of our Company; according to " which, the Ministry ever has been, " now is, and always must be in the

wring."

" wrong." — I modestly requested He wou'd inform me of the Facts — "Your "Pardon there Sir (quoth He) every "Man to his Sphere; mine is to pay my "Writers; 'tis their's to find Abuse. "There is another Article, Sir, I "have been instructed also, that you "understand the Languages: there is

" Money to be got by Translations—
" Alas, Sir (answer'd I) I fear your

"Notions of translating, and mine widely differ. To translate well, one

" shou'd have always Roscommon's

" Precept in View:" Precept in View:

#### Chuse an Author as you'd chuse a Friend.

"Or as a Mistress in the warmer, tho"
perhaps not altogether so just Sense
of the ingenious Author of Translation, a Poem. A good Translation
can be performed but by a Similarity
of Genius, a thorough Knowledge of
the two Languages, and of the Subject treated on. A sufficient Time
must be allowed for polishing the Transufficient, that is, to give to it, without
trespassing against the chosen Author's
Sense,

"Sense, an unconstrained, free, and

original Air."

til ma

While I was thus launching out, I perceiv'd in my Sollicitor's Countenance, a Mixture of Astonishment, and Compaffion, who, no longer able to contain Himself, thus interrupted Me. "Those " twenty Years that I have been in the "Bufiness, I never heard such Language Why, Sir, the only Merit, before. " Similarity of Genius, or whatever " hard Word you please to call it by, that I, or my Brother Bookfellers and " Publishers require in a Translator, is " to dispatch the Job as fast as ever He " can. We procure him Dictionaries, and all Helps of that Kind. Sometimes there are three or four Translations of the fame Work carrying on, and as many Preffes a going; in which Case, let me tell you, Sir, that to us the best Similarity of Genius appears to be in Him who brings the Fruit of " his hired Labour first to Market. The Judges of Elegance, of Merit, are -" now-a-days so few, and ignorant Readers fo numerous, that, write on, Vo-" lume upon Volume, no Matter what, " ought to be the Maxim of every Gen-

" tleman

"Genius —— I can quote many Ex"amples;" but he stopt his intended
Enumeration, on observing, I shook my
Head at the Remonstrance, took up his
Hat, ask'd Pardon for the Intrusion, and
added, that he fear'd he had taken up as
much of my Time, as mis-employ'd of
his own — so ended that singular litterview—

The other productive Cause of the scribbling Fry is profess'd Patrons, who are commonly more of the Wou'd-be than of the true Genius Class. Like fickty Suns they excite a Swarm of Infects to hum around Them. Superior Merit in those of lower Fortune is offensive; equal difagreeable to Them. They love as waittonly to dispense their tiny Rays on inferior Talents, as they delight to fee them thence meanly and fawningly reflected fo their Patronage is a round-about studied Indulgence of Self-Love. Hence has the Stage been dishonoured by some Tragedies without Sentiment, Dignity, or Pathos; some Comedies without Wit, Humour, or Elegance; for whose Exhibition, not the Managers, but Those by whom they were obtruded on Them, ought

ought to be censured. Let true Macenases arise, Virgils shall ne'er be want-

ing.

A third Cause of the Discouragement of good Writers, not less hurtful than the two preceding, is, when an Author wants to dispose of a Work, his Genius, and not a previous. Agreement inspired Him to execute-His fitst Care is to enquire after the best Wit-mart, that is. who gives most Money for a Copy-Thither He repairs, is coldly receiv'd by the boafted Purchaser, He had conceiv'd fuch an high Idea. of; who defires him to leave the Performance, that He may thew it to a Friend, whose Judgment He relies on. This Friend is commonly. a dependant Hackney Penman, who difsuades his Employer, apprehensive that every Copy-Ree, disables him by fo much for the Payment of his next flimfy. Progeny --- The Answers He furnishes to his Patron are, the Style is quaint (that is ingenious) not fuited to the prevailing Tafte, which delights in the Simplicity of Nature (that is, Dulness and Prolixity) moreover, it does not hit the present Times, and nothing fells but. what nicks the different Seasons

This

This Tag of fine Reasons is concluded with a "I am very forry, Sir, your "Piece is so circumstanced, that I can"not offer any thing for it worthy of "your Acceptance." Thus disappointed, the Author's last Resource is to publish it on his own Account, that is to his certain Loss, if He be as yet of no Eminence, and unpatronized; the only Remedy left is to publish Puffs Himself in behalf of his neglected Works in some of the Daily Papers; but then each dear Self-Puff costs a solid Half Crown—how great are the Inducement to become an Author!

I shall say but a few Words relative to the Theatres, but intend to dwell a little longer on some of the late published Works, that are in your Walk of read-

ing.

In Homage to Majesty, let the King's THEATRE in the Hay-Market take the Lead, where the foreign Representations of Nerone, a Medley; Enrico, the Story of Tancrede and Sigismunda: and Didone Abandonnata, complain that neither the Receipts nor Applause have been violent.

Burlettas

Burlettas (Kalian mufical Abfurdition) at Covent-Garden have pleas'd, and chiefly thro' the Performance of one Actress. She plays off with inexhaustible Spirits all muscular Evolutions of the Face and Brows; while in her Eye wantons a fludied Archness, and pleasing Malignity. Her Voice has Strength and Scope sufficient; has neither too much of the feminine, nor an Inclining to the male. Her gestures are ever varying; her Transitions quick and easy. Some over-nice Critics, forgetting, or not knowing the Meaning of the Word Burletta, cry that her Manner is outre. Wou'd the not be faulty were it otherwise? The Thing chargeable to her is (perhaps) too great a Luxuriance of comic Tricks; which (an austere Cenfor wou'd fay) border on unlaced Lasciviousness, and extravagant Petulance of Action.

An Objection has been started, whether it be a proper Night's Entertainment on one of the but two English patentee'd Theatres; to the Detriment of exhibiting the old, or introducing new Plays. Might not a French Company, with as much Propriety, (as certainly with more rational Entertainment and Instruction)

tion) perform on Drury-Lane Stage . It feems a moot Point-The Friends to the other House say, That if old Plays, or Players do not, cannot, or will not draw - and that the new Plays do not promife vigoroufly, Self-prefervation is a powerful Argument. In short, let those concerned for and against, squabble about it, I shall not.

Ere I quit Covent-Garden, let me give you a Sketch of the Tragedy-Hero there, Mr. BARRY-He has great Power, and oft-times, Torrent-like, bears upon us with happy Bursts of Nature. In deep Diftress, he has a Heart-searching Break in his Voice, even to a Melody; and not unlike the Murmuring of the Wood

quest.

On Drury-Lane Theatre foremost shines Mr. GARRICK—his Voice is pleafing; his Eye piercing, and expressive: his Features are disciplin'd, and his ges-

tures spirited.

Take Notice---- I venture to judge but of the living; the celebrated of former Times, as well as the Authorities of those who approved of them I revere: The future I know nothing of, therefore leave it to others of superior Penetration

to pronounce on those they have not

Of the Ladies on either Stage, what shall I say? Nothing, left feeming to incline for any I shou'd draw on me the Diflike of the rest; and I am too much their devoted Servant to demerit fo difagreeable a Situation.

The Theatrical Comet Mr. FOOTE.

That Soul of Pleasure, and that Life of

has re-appear'd on our Dramatic Horizon this Winter, has run his Buck on the Town with Success: spoke a Prologue of Self-diffection, which had the defired Effect. He has been greatly applauded in Fondle-Wife, &c. but his cold Tea, new warm'd, had lost its Relish, and that thro' the Impropriety of Time, Place, and Action.

Mr. Macklin, whom you esteem in Shylock, and other Parts, at his departing Benefit from the Stage, spoke a Farewel Prologue to the Town, to inform us of his new Scheme; the oracular Sense of which was, that we shall form a better Judgment of it, when we see it, than from any thing he cou'd then tell us -STATE

D 2

To him, quoth Hamlet, "O Jephta, "what a Treasure hast thou, an only "Daughter"—"still harping on my "Daughter" replied this Son of Moses, but, pray observe, uncircumcised "Well, "well, I bequeath her to the Stage," under thy Tuition" Which Bequest is the more agreeable to all Lovers of the Drama, as from a Concurrence of Requisites natural, and acquired, she promises to figure amongst the foremost Actresses that now adorn the British Scene.

Among the late Productions of Genius, let the public-virtued, moral Author, who wrote on the Subject, that must have been one of the first Cares of Man, to wit, Agriculture, head our Catalogue—read it with the following Precautions—1. Forget the Georgics—2. Grant the English Poet the Postulatum in his Preface, which on the whole of the Work you can't refuse him; then read it, and praise the Attempt.

The Parody on the Elegy in a Country Church-Yard, must displease all who esteem the Original, as much as you and

home any thingshe could the

I do.

There has been lately published, De animi Imortalitate Poema, a Poem on the Immortality of the Soul. Such a Subject's being treated of in Latin Verse, must violently help to propagate the Doctrine amongst the Generality of Readers.

The POET, a Poem dedicated to the Rhimers, I fancy will please you (it really does me) for the Turn in the Dedication; and the Manner in which the Poem is executed. I cou'd, and wou'd say a great deal more in its Behalf, but wave it; lest from my very intimate Connection with the Author, I should be saccus'd of Partiality: therefore leave its Merit to be decided by those only, who have a proper Reverence for the sacred Name of Poet.

was honour'd in the Morning by the Publication of Mr. Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty; and concluded in the Evening, by the first Representation of BOADICIA, by Mr. Glover: but let us give Precedence according to the Order of Time.

Tho' the ingenious Mr. HOGARTH enjoy the formidable Talent of laughing with his Pencil, and gibbetting in Colours: lours; some have been bold, (nay, allow me the Expression) Fool-hardy enough to speak, and publickly threaten to write depreciatingly of his Work.

The Upshot of their Cry is, that He has taught the Artists nothing new; for that before his Book, they all knew, and

practifed the Line of Beauty.

But with their Leave to Practice and to know are very different Things. Many in the mechanic Arts, as Turners, &c. are mechanically taught to execute an elegant Piece of Workmanship, and where the Line of Beauty prevails. That it is beautiful the Workman, the Purchaser seels; why They are pleased they know not. This valuable Secret Mr. Hogarh teaches Them; and therefore deserves their grateful Acknowledgments.

He does not, to Me, seem to design so much the Instruction of Painters and Sculptors; but rather to diffuse thro' Society a Knowledge of the Line of Beauty: guided by whose Principles We may judge with our own Eyes, of what is beautiful, or what is not so, in Arts, Dress, Furniture, Movements of the Body, and every other Occurrence.

If

If the modern Artists (I mean Painters and Sculptors) have hitherto known, and made a churlish Secret of the Line of Beauty: Mr. Hogarth has certainly the Merit of Unhousing, and making it a public Property, applicable to all the Uses of Life.

In regard to Elegance and Tafte, The Line of Beauty may be look'd on as great a Hit-off, as Electricity in Natural Philosophy. Thro' Time they have both existed; been felt by, nay, reason'd about by many: but until Our (in these articles) more fortunate Days, had never been ascertained. Is not the learn'd and polite: World indebted to the happy Ascertainers? Undoubtedly—but generous Minds only can be obliged.

The Brother-Artists now forming Themselves into an Academy, complain of his treating all, or some of Them with Contempt. Perhaps there has been too great a Shew of that on both Sides.

Collective Bodies, as Universities, Faculties, Academies, have been but too often blameable for a profess'd Enmity against Those attempting any thing new; and that thro' a bigotted Subjection to go on in the old Dog-Trot-Way. On Resection:

tion; in Comparison with others, how few are the original Works by College-Professors, and other Retailers of the Rules of Genius?

It cannot, on one Hand, be denied. that fuch Societies have been of great Service, when a Spirit of Enquiry, Sincerity, and Candour animated the Body; and that their actuating Principle has been to call forth Merit in others, and make it conspicuous: their Country's Emolument and Fame, the Goal to which their joint Labours tended. Then fuch a warm Communication of Ideas and Judgments, might be call'd the glowing Mint of the polite Arts; and in such a State Academies deserve all Manner of Encouragement, as They greatly shorten the Road to Perfection.

But, on the other Hand, when a littleness of Soul contracts the Heart; and jealousy cankers in the Brain of the Directors; They pervert such Bodies into private Cabals, make them the Tools of particular Envy; and thence suffer as far as they can spread their baneful Influence none to be admitted Members; but Men of implicit Faith, Non-resist.

ance,

ance, and Passive Obedience to their infallible Decrees: in order thereby to privately depreciate, or embolden'd by Numbers, openly hunt down All, whose rising, Rival, or superior Merit, They

look a-squint at.

Such a Corruption of academic Bodies has ever been a greater Foe to Genius, than Ignorance. The latter has it's good Nature as yet unsophisticated by half-Learning; and thro' an innate Desire in Man of judging, admires where it ought not: but is ready to give up, and praise where it shou'd, when convincingly directed. The former thro' a methodical, prejudging, settled, and unalterable Malice, condemns where it ought to approve; and for no other Reason but because it is such a Man's Performance.

No Degeneracy of this Kind can ever be fear'd in England; If in its growing Years, the Successors of the now infant Academy inherit, with many other Gifts, the Sincerity, Communicativeness, and Modesty of its worthy Founders: Who, it is hoped, by well digested and prudent Institutions, will prevent all Possibility of future Partiality. Some among them in their respective Arts for master-

ly and creative Execution are second to none existing; nor, if hitherto excited by proper Encouragement, wou'd have been surpass'd by many of the deceased.

Since the Publication of the Analysis of Beauty, the Virtuosi here are split into two Classes, the Academists and the Ho-

garthians.

The violent Advocates of the former embrace every Opportunity of being fmart, on the new Sectary, as they call Him. Foremost of Whom bellows Scaber, " was ever any Thing so absurd " as the Defign of his Prints, or more " confus'd and chaotic than his Refer-" ences. I have not Patience when I " think on the Caricaturist's Confidence " - very like, indeed, that a Man " shall demonstrate the Line of Beauty, " who on his fetting out loses Sight of " Order. Who can bear his gothic " Invention of R, L-T, B, alluding " no doubt to his pretty Country Dance; " give Hands, Right and Left, brisk " it away from Top to Bottom".

PORUS, who with Spectacles on Nose had been fumbling some Time with one of the Prints, swears he can't

find

find what he wants — "why don't the "numerical Figures follow? to use the "authoritative Gentleman's Words, this

" is leading the Eye a wanton Kind of

"Chace, with a Witness".

I am very forry there is Room for these Objections; nor less for the Exceptions some anatomical Misinformations are liable to: all which might have been as easily obviated, as they can in nowise hurt the main Drift, and essential Worth of the Performance.

- I apprehend more Danger to Mr. Hogarth from the following Passage, (p. 97.) "There is a Sort of Needle-Work, called Irish Stitch, done in " those Shades only, which pleases still, "tho' it has long been out of Fashion" "I appeal to You, Mr. Hogarth, if " it be not very hard that what fill " pleases shou'd be out of Fashion; has " not this been the fallen State of your " Line of Beauty? And as You now ge-" nerously labour to revive the One, " pray forward the other. Let not the " irascible Natives of Ireland, look on "this; as an invidious Hint of Yours, to out their genial Importation from the Circle of British Exigences".

E 2

Ere

Ere I quit Mr. Hogarth, let me obferve to You the Affinity of his Doctrine to the Rules of the Stage. In
every perfect Drama the Line of Beauty
must prevail; that is the Design of the
Piece more or less developped from the
Beginning to the Catastrophe, must
wave thro' every Scene, thro' every Act,
and not be hurried on in a strait Line.
His Principles will appear illustrated in
every perfect Production for the Theatre—to wit—Fitness, Variety,
Uniformity, Simplicity, IntriCACY, QUANTITY,

FITNESS is the proper (Choice

of a Subject for the Stage. bollso

VARIETY — Each Scene shou'd be varied, and be a separate under-Action (not under-Plot) to each Act; and each Act should be a distinct subaltern Action to the more general one of the Play. Another essential Article of Variety, is that each Character's Sentiments, and Diction be suited.

Unities of Time, Place, and Action; to accomplish which, all the under Actions, tions,

Onli

tions, like fo many converging Lines, must tend to one common Center.

menting of Parts together as in the Face of Nature, where Uniformity results from the under-Colours melting into one Predominant, and Variety from that Uniformity's almost imperceptibly breaking into the Nuances of the neighbouring Colours, that yet seem one to an incurious and undissecting Eye.

INTRICACY — is the artful managing of the Plot, which includes the Difficulty to be overcome; and hence the Event happy, or unhappy: which is known in the critical World by the Terms Næud and Denoument.

QUANTITY—here means that the Subject chosen must furnish true Dramatic Matter for five Acts. How rarely met with! Unsentimental, wordy, descriptive, languid, narrative, tedious Dialogues for the Size of ten Acts declamatory School-Boys may write. From a bad Choice on this Head more Plays have miscarried than from Failures in all the former.

How extensively the Line of Beauty and its Principles are applicable to the Arts

Arts polite and useful, cannot fail of entertaining You with ingenious Amusement, as often as you meditate thereon.

Often, dear Eugenius, very often this winter, I have with Indignation heard the Rules of the Drama impeach'd for the Mildness of Boadicia; of the Piece in general I mean: for she sins in an opposite extreme. On reading it, You must have remark'd, that there are but the very meanest of the Rules observ'd, to wit, the Unity of Place; and the never leaving the Stage vacant: and they even in a very strained Way are kept up to.

Inafmuch as most People, (not excepting the Bulk of Critics) who talk of Dramatic Rules have but a very confus'd Notion thereof, and seem totally ignorant of the Rationale of Them; I intend Some Time or other, with your affishance, to attempt rendering them more obvious and intelligible to every. Capacity, than they have hitherto been: but for the present consine myself to take a cursory View of Boadicia.

Act first—The first Scene is too Pompous; after which there is a falling off, and Languor thro' every Scene of the

Play.

Play.— Amobarbus, one of the roman Captives, very inurbanely, and provokingly compliments Boadicia with the title of Savage, and frequently with that of Barbarian. Was it confiftent with one of her perturbed spirit to bear such Abuse, and not retort it by some instant Act of Violence?—The Cause of her Resentment comes not before the Audience, to whom she difrecommends Herself by acting outrageously against Innocence, and ungratefully to her Daughter's Preservers.

—(P. 9) 'But Fear of me compell'd Them \* to release her'—the \* Romans

who had lash'd her.

This Line and all her Vociferation in the first Scene, is meer Gasconade extravagance, and rather Madness than the dignissed Anger of a Queen. The Picture of Boadicia's being lash'd, is theatrically indelicate, though historically true. The Charge at the End of the first Act is well, was admirably spoken; but wou'd still be better, if shorter.

Act II. Is weak and Episodic—mild Flaminius is brought on to be abus'd by the unmannerly Ænobarbus; who may be look'd on as a Tragedy Nol-Bluff;

and the other as a kind of harmless Roman Wittol.

bravely scorns to think of Life while he sees no hope of escaping Death; abuses Flaminius for the natural Desire of living; yet is he reconciled to a meer Possibility of being sav'd, as well as to his Friend, to whom He says (p. 18.) now I commend Thee. In this and in the following act by Fits, (to the audience unprepared) they give Proofs of exquisite-sharp-sightedness, in seeing and distinguishing more than mortals ought, without the Help of Glasses.

The placid Flaminius' pretty pastoral Description of a Vale, (p. 19.) in his situation, is as Phlegmatic, as a Dutchman's calmly eating his Bread and Butter in a storm, when he ought to mount the shrouds, and labour to prevent the imminent Danger, Himself is

as much exposed to, as any.

The Author perceiving the Romans' Conversation to be too uninteresting to be continued longer, calls in the mad Woman to fright Them off the stage—hear the trembling Flaminius (p. 19.)—
'stand from before this Tempest, while

while it passes.'——Scene II. p. 22—consistently with her Character why does not Boadicia take advantage of Dumnorix's Absence, and command her Icenians to put the Romans to Death, whose Blood she so rancorously thirsted for in the preceding Act? they are, though thro' the Necessity of the Piece, preserv'd at the Expence of Pro-

bability, and Circumstance.

Scene III. Tender Venusia is as much abus'd here by the boisterous Boadicia, as gentle Flaminius has been by the swaggerer Ænobarbus. Were this a comic subject, as Comedies must end happy, I would propose a Match betwixt Ænobarbus and Boadicia; and if Dumnorix were to be slain in Battle, Venusia should chuse Flaminius for her second Husband. From the former Couple we might with Reason hope an unpolish'd Progeny of Bucks and Bloods.

P. 24. — Boadicia's Prayer (here and in p. 11.) is wicked, and merits all the Misfortunes it entails on Her—She gone off:—the two Romans, like children that had been hiding, and now freed from their Fear, come forth——(p. 24.)

F The

The Gods confound it' tho' spoken by a Roman, I apprehend to be a sheer english Phrase—here again, by a sudden and vigorous Exertion of the optic Faculty, they see and describe the March

of the Roman Army.

Act III. Scene I. After a little of his usual Abuse to FLAMINIUS, and Cant-Resignation to his Fate, He sears He can't avoid, Enobarbus, as if on the Instant transported, sees the victorious Romans; these sudden Illuminations of the Eye may be pretty, but to cool Restection appear somewhat odd.

Flaminius, (p. 29.) Whence this De-

A blind Confusion fills the spacious Camp.

Already Consternation hath dispers'd

Our Guard, &c .--

We are but Lodgers, let us make our Escape; off they go: one from his Mistress, the other from the Fear of Death, strict observers of their Parole of Honour.

Enter

cold Palifor

Enter defeated Dumnorix with a standard in his Hand, which he sticks on the stage, for no other obvious use, thro' the rest of the Play, but to serve as a sign of the forlorn Hope.

Dumnorix's Reproach to the Gods of

Partiality is not over polite

(p. 29.) 'Thou hard-kept Remnant of our shatter'd Fortune,

Stand there before the partial Eye of heav'n,

Which has preferr'd the Romans' Splendid Altars

To the plain Virtue of a British Heart.

This is fome-what-a-kin to the impious Line of Lucan,

! Victrix Causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni,

But He immediately asks Heav'n's Pardon, on Recollection that He ought to be virtuous, as Hero of the Play.

Scene III. Venusia comes to comfort her Lord, Scene IV.— In figures Boadicia

F 2

Brim-

Brim-full of Brutality and Railing. (p.34.)
The 'Furies thund'ring at Andate's Heels,' is an out of the Way Exprefsion, but Rage is not bound to Correctness: Andate's Divinity the Public was not sufficiently acquainted with.—With the third Act Ends all shadow of Action; what follows, is slat Despondency, and

Difmay.

Act IV. Dumnorix by Solitary Walks attunes Himfelf to Melancholy, in order to prepare him to speak to his Wife on the serious subject of Dying: He infinuates the Necessity of it to her; at first She seems startled at the Request, but gives Room to hope that however disagreeable the Pill be at present, when gilded by his perfuafive Eloquence she may gulp it down - At the End of this very long and Still-Life Scene, the Attention of Auditors and Readers must be jaded. (p. 44.) What End the News from Boadicia was to serve appears not. (p. 46.) Dumnorix feems inclin'd to make a desperate Attempt, but we hear no more of it.

Att V. p. 49. The Icenians bringing on the Bowl of Poison without spilling the

the Contents, proves Him to have been a very Steady-handed Man. Can any modern Icenian do as much?

P. 54. Until Flaminius re-appear a Roman Leader, is it not unaccountable that from the Begining of the third Act, where we lose Sight of Him; nor Dumnorix, nor Boadicia, nor any other Person, enquires after, or makes any Mention of the Escape of Him, and of his late Fellow-Captive, now Fellow-Leader Ænobarbus.

Page 58. And all that follows between Dumnorix and Venusia is truly affecting—(p. 66.) the Roman's funeral Applause of Dumnorix is excrescential; by which the Play ends ankwardly what think you Eugenius of these two Lines

Then art Thou fall'n at last thou mighty Tow'r,

And more than Roman Edifice of glory?

Flaminius' Plan for a Monument to be rais'd to Dumnorix, I refer for Approbation probation to our Eminent Sculptor Mr. Roubillac.

There is no Plot in the Play, it having neither Noeud, nor Denoument. Dumnorix being a Name of the Author's Invention, is faulty, by Reason of the M. Litera mugiens the lowing Letter of the Latins closing the first syllable, which finks it—His Character, if any, is very imperfect; any Person can command while there are Hopes to conquer: but to Squat under Missortune, and make no glorious Effort to shew the great Man Struggling with his Adverse Fate, denoteth not the Heroe.

Boadicia is a Monster well deserving what she suffers; therefore is neither an Object of Terror, or Compassion: but of Detestation. She deserts us in the third Act.

Tender-Hearted Venusia is introduc'd to be whined to Death. The Briton, like the Indians, wou'd not have his Wife survive Him. Why might not she have escap'd to Caledonia, who by the Quality of Mother wou'd be more careful of her Children than any other? why might not Dumnorix repair thither as well as Tenantius, thro' Flaminius' Friend-

Friendship?— Nothing shou'd be done in Tragedy, much less die, without an insuperable Necessity; to die otherwise

is to die gratis.

The two Romans are Inconsistencies, and of very little Use in the Play but to first cause an unnatural Quarrel, then to watch the general's Tent when He is gone to Battle; and form a Scheme to run away with the first Opportunity—wou'd not a scene or two between Flaminius and Emmeline, and Alarms thence arising, have added to the Business of the Play, and have made it hang less heavy on the Audience?

There is Scarce any Sentiment, throughout; no moral to be deduced; for those who compare the Discord in this Play to that in the Iliad, betray a most contemptible and gross Ignorance of the Latter, and even of the Arguments to each Book of the english Translation.

I shall not trouble You, Eugenius, with any particular Remarks on the Diction, which in general, I think, savours more of the level, languid, and under-epic, than of the vigorous marrowy tragic style.

The

The Epilogue is the Backfide of the Tapestry of the Author's Figure, drawn thereon at full Length in the Prologue.

Never was Author more oblig'd to Performers, they acted to the full Amount of his Meaning; the Matter often fail'd Mr. Garrick's continued and

vigorous Exertion.

When the Author makes himself Master of the mechanic Business of the Stage, it is in his Power to please—By all Accounts he is a good-hearted well-meaning Man, and therefore can relish Nature in her simplest Preparations; but when He informs Himself of the vitiated Palates of the Generality of Play-House Audiences, He must either renounce their Market, or learn to diversify, and give a higher Gout to his Dishes.

The Town has been lately entertain'd in a fingular Manner by a new Tragedy call'd Philoclea, taken from Sidney's Arcadia, on which subject Shirley had long fince publish'd a pastoral Drama—

This

This new Piece is an Outlaw from all the Rules of Criticism; the Unities of Time, Place, and Action are unobserved; Plot, Moral, Verisimilitude, or even Probability unknown: many Scenes bid Defiance to Possibility. The Author seems to be one of those uncommon Geniuses (as Mr. Johnson in the Rebearfal says) 'that scorn to imitate Nature, but are given altogether to elevate and surprize.

The chief Personages enacting are two violent Heroes in Love; and two tender Heroines mutually enflamed, that thereby form a double Tragedy Rain-Bow; of the Rain of Tears, and Sun-shine of Smiles, all thro'— the under Characters are King Nicodemus of the Woods; two semale Monsters, the one of offensive Lust, the other of unprovok'd and shocking Barbarity—Shepherds, Messengers,

&c. in Abundance.

It is a Romance crush'd together without Choice, unconnected, and full of Excidents, not Incidents. Musidorus and Pamela, are Duplicates to Pyrocles and Philoclea, which lengthen by so much the Play, with Repetition of the same dull nauseous Tale of Love, stirr'd up now and then by a Bounce and a Cracker—many Persons come on we know not why, and disappear we know not wherefore—

How

How far the Author is obliged to Sidney, I leave to You to inform me, He being a Favourite of yours, I never having read his Works—I need not sketch out to You the many obvious Glancings to other Plays that frequently occur here; therefore decline it, as I have a more curious Discovery to impart to You, which must equally surprize You, and every Reader—I have by me an old Manuscript, written by an University Lad, for a Wager, in Imitation of the Stile of NAT: LEE.

The Title Page on the Top is torn off; the

remaining Part appears thus.

woil

## TRAGEDY

## BY THE GHOST OF NAT: LEE.

It out-Herods, Herod's felf,

Nay, and thou'lt mouth,

I'll rant as well as thou.

MILE DODO SHAKESPEAR.

Whether the Author of Philoclea has ever feen it or not, I cannot affert; but striking is the Similarity in many Places.

Phil. P. r. The Cause is Love; for which great Jove himself Hathost transform'd Him to some borrow'd Shape: The Gods have not relifted may plead for me.

Shirley's Arcadia, P.63.

P. 7. And bear her off, tho' Death himself oppos'd

To vulgar Understandings, Death commonly puts a Stop to all Atchievements however heroic.

P. 8. — is the Scene of a Garden, Philoclea is discovered sleeping in an Arbour; Pyrocles coming, &c. it is not unlike to the Scene in the Revenge, where Leonora is discovered sleeping, and Alonzo sees her, and steals a Kiss.

P. 9. O! 'tis as Water to a fev'rish Man;

'Tis, as t'extinguish You'd throw Oil on Fire.

Manufe,

P. 10. For Love and Death are here finonimous.

Synonimous is a pretty Expression, and shews the Lady to be classical.

P. 11. Prefumptuous as I am, I wou'd not dare Direct my Eye to the meridian Sun, Were I not, like the Eagle, truly bred, Of royal Race, undazzled at the Blaze.

The Eagle only dares to view the Sun,
With stedfast Looks, and an undazzled Eye.
Ev'n so with us, none of the vulgar Sort

Shou'd

Shou'd e'er attempt to fix their Eyes on Kings;
The Suns of Earth, and God-Heads of the World.
Manusc.

P. 11. O! that thou now coud'st look into my Heart!

There shou'd'st thou see thy precious self, inshrin'd Within the Center, near the Spring of Life. Like some fair Form inclos'd within a Gem Of lucid Agate or transparent Amber, And nought, but Ruin, can efface thy Image.

Thy Image circulates in ev'ry Vein,
But makes its Crimson Frame of my fond Heart;
And there inshrin'd, as if in Agate set,
Will glowing live, till Death shall blot it out.

Manusc.

P. 12. It is an Oracle for footh; a mean Device! contriv'd by some designing Priest Corrupted, to abuse his sacred Trust. I will destroy that Nest of holy Cheats, Whose Forg'ries contradict the Voice of Nature.

Shall I consent t'obey the idle Prate
Of Priests and Oracles that thwart my Love?
Priests are a knavish, corrupt Race of Men,
Yet Nature's Dictates dare to contradict.

Manusc.

P. 12. My first Exploit shall be to root them out the Priests.

I'll lead a potent Army into Delphos,
And when I've raz'd the Temple to the Ground,
I'll build another to the God of Love.

It wou'd be easier (the Priests of Apollo turn'd out) to introduce those of Capid; and as to their Saints they have done at Rome with the Pagan Temples, so consecrate this to the God of Love. It wou'd save a great deal of Time, and Expence in the throwing down of the old Temple, and building a new one—Poets are seldom Oeconomists.

P. 15. That only Falfebood can my Truth approve.

This is a Love-Paradox.

P. 17. O for a Flight of Cupid's now, whose Wings, Expanded o'er Us, might eclipse the Sun, Making an artificial Night for Love!

Come Harlot, Venus, Queen of loofe Defires,
And let a Flight of Capids hover o'er Us,
To skreen Us from my Husband's jealous Eye.

Manufes

This Invocation in Philoclea, as well as in the Manuscript, is made with great Propriety in the Middle of a Wood, where on every Side, close Walks, and friendly Shades, invited Them to a safe Retreat; under whose kind Protection They might repeatedly celebrate their amorous Rendezvous, ere the Cupids cou'd hurry to their Affistance, did they sly as saft as Letter-Carrier Pidgeons.

P. 21. I'm much beholden for your royal Fa-

This Phrase from a Prince to a King, is an Instance of the easy familiar Style, as are also the two following Lines.

P. 22. You know my Worth, and who, and what I am,

Nor need I speak it—Will you grant my Suit?

Methinks I reign in pastoral Magnificence!
is of the very pretty Kind of Writing.

P. 25. [Pyrocles kneels.] — I fummon all.
The Pow'rs prefiding o'er connubial Rites.

Hymen thou God of ever chafte Defires!
Bright Cytherea! and Thou God of Love!
Celeftial Graces! Heaven born Concord! hear;
And thou great Thunder-Bearer Jove! look down,
Be thou the Witness of my holy Vow!

Cytherea is seldom invok'd where the God of chaste Desires is an invited Guest; but when accompanied by her Son Cupid, she is always on some naughty Scheme — 'Tis the Business of the Graces to attend the beloved Lady — Heaven-born Concord is a propos enough call'd on here — but why is Jove invok'd as the great Thunder-Bearer — this is quite contrary to the Doctrine of Politz-Skinksus, the first Polish Author of any Elegance — who in his Latin Treatise on the Pedigree of Pagan Gods,

Gods, and their Deportment at all public. Festivals, represents Jupiter when invoked or invited to Marriages in his Holy-day Cloaths, a Nosegay in his Hand: for had he Tounder there, it would scare the Lovers out of their Wits.

Why June, who particularly prefides over Wedlock is forgotten here, may feem Rrange to all acquainted with poetical History, of which our Author has made a very lavish Use -- perhaps there is more Merit in this Oblivion than at first appears-It is notorious, that Jupiter and June did not live well together, therefore it was not proper to bring Them Face to Face left a scolding Match shou'd enfue, and fpoil the Feast - for entre nous, Jupiter wou'd go abroad; Juno was jealous to an extreme: and was in vulgar Phrase a very Brim. What pity 'tis, that the greater Part of connubiated Dames follow their Patroness so closely .... Pray do You not admire the Author's Art here, as also the latent In-Struction? To wit, that the Father of Gods. and Queen of Heaven, like meer modern Man and Wife, were never better Company than when afunder.

P. 26. A Soul compos'd of Majesty!

I'd be glad to see one of that Composition; for I have hitherto ignorantly thought Majesty

jeffy to be one of the corporeal Appendages.

P. 32. For me, the Measure of my joy runs o'er-

This is low, and indelicate for so refin'd a young Princess as Philoclea.

P. 33. 'Tis Nature's self that sings, for here she reigns
And keeps her Court in primitive simplicity
Majestically grand.

No Doubt this is very fine, if One cou'd but know the Meaning of it, in plain English.

P. 34. King ——Hence with Digression, And tell Me strait the Cause of this Uproar. If thou but add'st one useless Word to thy—Narration, Slave, that word shall be thy last.

Thyrsis in obedience, adds about fix useless Lines, and goes off unpunish'd—

P. 34. King — "Slave, where wert Thou?"
Where were the Shepherds?

They were all out of the Way, it feems.

elections commit

P. 34. Where was all the Forest?

Hoffeto V soil I vone as Var is a Where

Roots.

the ellectrone had dive so lists on coop to A

P. 35. Yes, 'twas your Feafting forth —I never I knew 'twould come to this.

l-a

he

ď

This is in the genuine ftyle of domestic Rebuke, between Husband and Wife, when Miss has made a faux Pas.

A Man, I challenge Thee to fingle Combat.

Speak, I defy Thee, base ungen rous Man!

Thou foul Disgrace of ev'ry martial Glory!

I challenge Thee to free me from those Chains—
Put but a sword into my conquiring Hand,
With that I'll hurt thee headling mongst the
dead.

Manufc.

P. 39. Thou shalt repent of this! — Inhuman Monster!

I'll make thee rue it. Yes, this frackled Arm Shall, one Day, burft these ignominious Bonds, And level to the Earth thy Pride-swoln Crest.

Inhuman Monster!—shackled the I be,
I'll burst those chains, and start up to the Spheres,
H Snatch

Snatch flaming Bolts from Jove's red thund'ring Hand,

And down to Hell as with hard Snow-balls pelt.

Thee.

Manusc.

P. 43. I wish, my Lord, I'd known of this before.

This Line is in Imitation of

I wish I had known of your Tricks before.

Dragon of Wantley.

Philanax's Differtation on Fatality, is a Curiofity.

P. 44. You find there is a visible Necessity.

The Epithet here adds vigour to the Argument.

P. 46. If we for certain may depend upon him

Is one of the many hundred Lines, of the like Energy and Elegance, in this Play.

P. 47. I've heard old bearded Sages, in the Schools,

Say, Love enervated the human Heart.
'Tis false, they speak of what they never felt.

And had those Creatures, Book-blinded Men that dream of other Worlds, Tell of Elysian Bleffings, known the joys

Are

[54]

Are in our Love; they wou'd have loft themselves
As I have done.

Shirley's Arcadio.

P. 48. —— Philoclea! Iweetest Name, That sounds like Music to my ravish'd Ears!

This recalls to my Memory the words of an old french fong

Non, non, non,
Il n'y a pas de si beau Nom,
Que celui de mon NANNON!

P. 48. When my Heart fed on her ambrolial fmiles.

A Heart feeding on ambrofial smiles is truly Arcadian, and akin to

Thou'st some soft Message, sure, if come from Her;
Let my Eyes seast upon it.

P. 49. Coud'st thou but set me free, and then procure

Me but a sword, I wou'd release them both.

There's not a soul within these Walls shou'd live.

Drawcansir kill'd but Bodies, Pyrocles is for killing Souls,—

What a falling off? out bas deciration

O Hint

H 2

P. 49

P. 49. The Unoffending Maid Eugenia is taken off to be executed, for the better carrying on of the Plot, the Marvellous I mean.

P. 50. I cou'd furmount Impossibilities.
To fave my Philoclea.

This is to be admir'd, not imitated.

—With the melting Eloquence of Love I'd foften Flint in Philoclea's Caufe.

Since so sure of it's Energy, it would be casier to soften a Heart however hard.

P. 52. But when the Measure of my Grief is full.

Poor Philoclea's Measure is either full, or o'er-flowing with one Thing or other.

P. 54. I've plac'd Thee in my Heart, and they shall dig

Deep to the Center, that wou'd plack thee thence.

Center in general Terms implies that of the Earth, which is far distant from Hers, or any other Heart.

P. 55. I never thought that thou cou'd'st use me

This Phrase from a young Lady to her Lover in private, is appropriated to a particular Provocation, and strongly infinuates.

O that

O that my Eyes were Canaracts of Tears,
That I might over-flow the World with Grief,
And drown my Senses in a Flood of Wee—

I incline to think her Senses wou'd be drown'd, before the Submersion of the World cou'd be accomplish'd.

And briny Cataratts glide down her Cheeks,
May fierce Convultions tear the giddy Globe;
You azure Roof diffolve in mifty flow'rs,
And groaning Worlds re-echo to her fighs.

Manufe.

P. 56. Love, like mine Is like a God invincibly supreme,

These are big-sounding Words, with little, or no Meaning.

Yes, thou shalt die; — but I'l do greater still, I will survive thee.

Indeed! prodigious Effort! This is as true a Gasconade as ever was spoken.

P. 57. I'll build a Temple to Thee, where thou fall'st;

This is the second Temple he promises to build.——But such Undertakings cost nothing to a great Mind.

And on thy Altars every living foul Within this Citadel, with all their Kindred,

Their

Their aged Parents, and their tender Babes. Shall beed thy Victims.

Nothing less than Soul-killing can satisfy Pyrocles.

Bravo — then I'll flay myfelf —

P. 58. Sooner I'd marry with Hyrcanian Tygers, For they are Monsters more humane than He.

This is the first Time I have met Hyreanian Tygers, or any other of the celebrated Monsters accus'd of Humanity.

P. 59. And yet if Heav'n had pleas'd, we shou'd have been Supremely happy.

I think immensely wou'd signify as much, be prettier, and more in the a-la-mode Dia-logue.

Burst, burst my Soul, and send forth all your Plagues

At once to fill, and curse the guilty World.

Sing Tantera-rara, mad all.

P. 62. But I ne'er doubted there were Gods till now.

'Tis greater Blasphemy to say there are Such Beings, who, surrounded with Omnipotence, Can behold Virtue butcher'd thus on Earth.

If distress'd Innocence, they don't relieve,

Damn all your Gods, for I no Gods will b'lieve.

Manusc.

But come Tifiphone with flaming Brands, Kindled in Phlegethon's infernal Blaze.

I believe it was not there that Termagant Lady used to dip, to light her Link.

You'd think I wanted Sensibility, or bore 1

Where there is no Sensibility there can be no Affliction ergo ...

P. 63. The Climax of Musidorus surprising the King is pleasant, and the more so when to this Line of the Kings

I knew he was a Traitor, seize the Monster

You confront those of Page 46.

Such noble Gallantry appears in all
Thy Words and Thoughts as speaks Thee a fit
Minister

This Line is of the longest

For fuch a god-like Prince as Musidorus.

King Credulous believes every Thing. Mufidorus says and unsays, tho' unsupported by any corroborating Evidence; and alters his Behaviour accordingly. There are in this and the the following Page, glaring Examples of the humble pathetic, and familiar, the first is in Invitation of

Sure never was so sad a King as I

Tom Thums.

Sure there was never such a Wretch as I.

I observed how Mr. Sparks, with great Art, thro' Fear of a Rebuff, murs'd, sullabied, and swathed up this Line in his Handker-chief.

P. 64. Then Claius too, who think you Clains is?

He can't like me, support a Load of Woe; And Heaven knows its more than I can bear.

Wou'dft thou have given her to me then?

P. 65. Here am I lock'd within the gloomy Vault,

And tho' I've call'd, and call'd till I am faint, Their stony Hearts are senseless to my Cries.

I've roar'd aloud, and yet they hear me not; I'll roar again, and burst this Vault asunder, And peal my Sorrows in their Ears like Thunder.

ch a god-like Prince is My Cleus,

Manusc.

The Heavens, or forc'd the adamantine Gates
Of Hell, and ftruggled with reliftles Fate.

I'd tow'ring swell into a second Typhon, Grasp in each Hand, the far divided Poles,

Shake

Shake this light Frame, and dash the World to

isolo a subsect like a Charle

Then tell me truly what is become of her?

le

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t,

ş

Is a sublime Instance of the strong Interrogatory.

P. 66. Then take and wash me o'er with burning Nitre,

Wou'd not fuch Torture glut your Inhumanity, Yet fuch were Ease to what my Heart feels now.

Invest my Body with a Shirt of Pitch,
Thus great Alcides burn'd — thrust me to Flames,
'Twill be a Bed of Down to what I feel.

Manusc.

P. 66. I'd follow Thee to the profoundest Gulph Of Tartarus, thro' Seas of liquid Fire, So I might find my Philoclea there.

I'd follow on, did Hell's grim Monarch dare
For Phillirea wage with me a War.
Tho' to his Realms He bore the beauteous Prey,
O'er Styx, thro' Phlegethon I'd fwim my Way:
Vain shou'd He think there to enjoy her Charms,
I'd put out all his Fires, and snatch her from his
Arms.

Manusc.

P. 66. And on her Lips imprint one boly Kiss.

Farewel wou'd be a properer-Epithet-

P. 67.

I

P. 67. Philoclea comes on dress'd in White-why? to appear like a Ghost.

That is Invention.

P. 68. Pyrocles will not believe the palpable Evidence of Feeling.

Another new Stroke of Invention—fee Tom Thumb, Act III. Scene II. King and Ghost.

P. 69. Contains the remarkable Story of harmless Eugenia, the Maid's being beheaded to terrify the young Princesses into a Compliance; thus, there is a Boy of the same Age with the Dauphin, while in his younger Years, kept to be whipt for his Faults; this seems somewhat hard—but knocking off a Head is really going too far, unless we had Æsculapius Secret (see Le Clerc's History of Physic) to put it on again — that indeed wou'd be the Surprize of Surprizes.

Page 69. O all ye Powers who fit enthron'd above, The starry Concave of the vaulted Sky.

The Gods are supposed to be above the Convex, and we Mortals are really under the Concave of the Sky — I'll say no more of the Play — but

## To tune't in Lilliputian Score.

Such Sighing,
And Dying,
Such Billing,
And Killing,
Such Flashing,
And Dashing,
Such Heeling,
And Kneeling,
Such Rising,
Surprizing!
Such Falling,
And Bawling,
Such Attitudes,
And Flattitudes
Were ne'er exhibited before.

Flattitude, in Imitation of the French Word Platitude, is necessarily introduc'd here for the Rhime sake.

The juvenile Author among the Smarts (who are ever fond to laugh at Poets) is complimented with the Title of, Rossignol & Arcadie.

The Prologue is lean, but the Epilogue fat, as the Phrase is. It tells the British Ladies, that all their Virtue consists in concealing their Vices; for that in Hearts and Practice, they are —— Among others, the following Lines are remarkable;

Then

Then Oh! restrain your Laughter, if you can, To think of placing Chastity in Man! Where was this grave romantic Poet born? He's not an Irishman I dare be sworn.

Whether he be Scotch, or Welch, I can't say, tho' his Name intimates the latter; but the Gentlemen of Ireland express an universal Dislike against this Indecency, to use the softest Term.

The Dedication is extraordinary, for in the short Chasm between the first and second Part of it, the Author learns more, than he had

done for Years before.

The Verses from Horace prefixed as Motto to the Play, having a jocular Tendency, are misapplied to the Subject, nor indeed can they

square to it in any Sense.

In the Representation Mr. Barry spared no Pains; Miss Nossiter, and Mr. Smith strained hard — Mrs. Bland, as far as her Part expos'd itself, did it with Alacrity, but vanished abruptly in a Storm of Lust. Mrs. Vincent put as good a Face on wanton Barbarity as possible — And Mr. Sparks, who can do Justice to a more spirited Character, supported his Arcadian Kingship with becoming Equanimity.

Mr. Rich stopp'd at no Expence as to the Dresses and Decoration, and reprieving the Play's Duration to the utmost extent of Managerian Clemency. He has also the Merit of introducing a new Actress this Season, whose first Performance in the Character of Hermione, not only pleas'd, but, every Thing consider'd, was surprising.

It is reported; — That favourite Comedian Mr. Woodward, smitten with the violent, and not to be expected Events in Philoclea, thinks it a Pity it should escape being pantomimed—as then the unnatural Succession of Tricks wou'd be more defensible than in a Tragedy.

Nevertheless a Miscarriage in a first Performance (for what were Corneille's first Plays, &c.) shou'd not Discourage, but rather excite a Genius to make Himself better acquainted with Nature; to know the Stage, what Subjects are proper for it, and what not — But above all, ere He begin to write a Tragedy, He ought to peruse attentively, The Rehearsal, by the Duke of Buckingham; The Art of sinking in Poetry, by Martinus Scriblerus; and The Tragedy of Tragedies; or Life and Death of Tomb Thumb The Great, with the Annotations of H. Scriblerus Secundus——If some of our wou'd-be Critics studied the same Works, it wou'd not be amiss

amis, inasmuch as it wou'd help to prevent their being so often guilty of shameful Applause — It is Time to have done with the Stage, therefore in Imitation of Boileau's

J'ai vû l' Agefilas, Helas——
J'ai vû l'Attila, Hola!

Ive seen Boadicia—ob——
Ive seen Philoclea-bab!

The Essay on Deformity is a whimsical Production, and may serve you by Way of comic (not farcical) Relaxation, after the more serious and elegant Instruction you must receive

from the Analysis of Beauty.

The Coffee-House Politicians here seem entirely absorb'd in deep-brow'd Comparisons of the Parliaments of Rouen, and Ireland. The former contend for the Disposal of their own Souls; the latter struggle for the laying out of their own Money: Now, in your Judgement, which is the more essential Matter for Debate?

Are you not tir'd of Reading? I swear I am of Writing; and a sudden Fit of Yawning,

[ 63 ]

ing bids me be ware of Dulness --- So----

I am, your, &c.

THE T-R.

January 21st. 1754.

Aliusque, et idem. Nasceris.

Hor.

This latin Device is tack'd here by Way of learn'd Amusement, for the sagacious Set of Mortals call'd *Decypherers*, to find out the Application of it.

FINIS

1 38 7 ing bits made were of Dalges and done fireful. The state of the s January and 1-11. Millian dill Millionia ..... Eon. Tail datin Device is tacked hore by Weblet learn'd Amufeigent, for the figurious B. Eloff Mortals of l'd Displaners, to hid out the Application of it, いまる